

US History & Govt.

Clean Up Lessons

The Great Society

Consumer Protection & Environmental Movement

Pres. Nixon & Watergate

The Warren Court

Name _____ **Per.** _____

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS LOG

	S.C. CASE	Pg#	<i>Make a note of the ISSUE</i>	DATE
	Peter Zenger	1		1735
*1	Marbury v. Madison	2		1803
*2	McCulloch v. Maryland	3		1819
*3	Dartmouth College v. Woodward	4		1819
*4	Gibbons v. Ogden	5		1824
*5	Worcester v. Georgia	6		1832
*6	Dred Scott v. Sanford	7		1857
*7	Munn v. Illinois	8		1877
*8	Plessy v. Ferguson	9		1896
*9	Northern Securities Co. v. the US	10		1904
*10	Schenck v. the US	11		1919
*11	Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States	12		1935
*12	W. Va State Bd. Of Ed. v. Barnette	13		1943
*13	Korematsu v. the US	14		1944
*14	Brown v. Bd. Of Education	16		1954
*15	Mapp v. Ohio	17		1961

*16	Engle v. Vitale	20		1962
*17	Baker v. Carr/Reynolds v. Sims	21		1962
*18	Gideon v. Wainwright	22		1963
*19	Escobedo v. Illinois	25		1964
*20	Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S.	24		1964
*21	Miranda v. Arizona	26		1966
*22	Tinker v. Des Moines	29		1969
*23	New York Times Co. v. the US	31		1971
*24	Furman v. Georgia	32		1972
*25	Roe v. Wade	33		1973
*26	US v. Nixon	34		1974
*27	Regents of the U of Calif v. Bakke	35		1978
*28	N.J. v. T.L.O.	37		1985
*29	Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier	38		1988
*30	Clinton v. City of New York	39		1998

How were Progressivism, the New Deal and the Great Society Similar and Different?

	Progressivism	New Deal	Great Society	Similarities/Differences
Problems each program intended to solve				
The government's plan to solve the problems.				
Success or Failure of each program				

Rachel Carson

Civic environmentalism is a type of social action where citizens come together to solve environmental problems as a means to improve their communities. The goal is to ensure a sustainable community for future generations through participation in democratic processes.

<http://www.ask.com/bar?q=civic+environmentalism&page=1&qsrc=19&dm=all&ab=9&u=http%3A%2F%2Flearningtogive.org%2Fpapers%2Fpaper10.html&sg=We%2B6hsVWCgeppQ7%2F7mk2yovW16X4IH3xvIo5PKnuk5s%3D&tsp=1274413428694>

1. Does Rachel Carson fit the description of a civic environmentalist and why?

2. Brainstorm with your partner and think of ways that Rachel Carson has impacted your personal life and the life of your community due to her influence on state legislatures in getting regulating bills passed.

3. Brainstorm with your partner and discuss the effect of these environmental regulating laws and agencies on businesses and the economy.

4. Read the quote at the bottom of the reading. Explain what Rachel Carson meant by that quote.

Ralph Nader

"Altruism" is the principle or practice of unselfish concern for or devotion to the welfare of others.

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/altruism>

1. Does Ralph Nader act in an altruistic way? Cite several examples as evidence to support your answer.

2. Brainstorm with your partner and discuss the effect of these consumer protection laws and agencies on businesses and the economy.

3. Brainstorm with your partner and discuss the effect of these consumer protection laws and agencies on the consumer.

**EXIT QUESTION....*SHOULD RALPH NADER & RACHEL CARSON BE
THANKED OR CRITICIZED FOR THEIR WORK?***

Impact of the Warren Court

The liberal feelings of the American public in the 1960s would be mirrored in the Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Known as the Warren Court this group of Justices would pass several controversial decisions that would change many aspects of our society. Known as **Judicial Activism**, the Warren Court would expand the role of the Supreme Court into a quasi-law making body.

In the following exercise you and your partners will review four Supreme Court cases heard by the Warren Court. After reading the facts of the case, identify the most convincing arguments for each side. Then decide how each should be decided and give your reasons. After each group has announced their decision, the court's verdict will be revealed and additional information pertaining to the impact will be provided.

Case 1: Mapp v Ohio

Facts: In May 1957, Cleveland police officers received a tip that Miss Mapp was in possession of a large number of betting slips, and that a bomber was hiding in her home. When the police arrived at her house, Mapp refused to admit them without a search warrant. A few hours later, the police knocked again, then forcibly opened the door. A struggle ensued and Mapp was put into handcuffs, taken upstairs, and kept there while police searched her apartment. During the search, obscene materials were discovered in a trunk in her basement. Mapp was arrested for possession and control of obscene materials.

Issue: Was Miss Mapp's Fourth Amendment right to be secure from unreasonable search and seizure violated during the search of her home?

Who would you rule for and why?

Case 2: Escobedo v Illinois

Facts: Escobedo was arrested in 1960 in connection with the murder of his brother-in-law. After his arrest, he requested to see his attorney but was not allowed to do so. After persistent questioning by the police, Escobedo made a statement that was used against him at his trial and he was convicted of murder. He appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, which affirmed the conviction. Escobedo then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Issue: Did the state of Illinois violate Escobedo's 14th Amendment protections of due process, his Fifth Amendment right to remain silent, and his Sixth Amendment right to assistance of counsel by denying his request to speak to a lawyer before questioning?

Who would you rule for and why?

Case #3: Gideon v Wainwright

Facts: Clarence Earl Gideon was arrested in 1961 and charged with breaking and entering a pool hall with intent to commit petty larceny, a felony. He did not have enough money for an attorney and asked that one be appointed to defend him. The judge denied the request, saying that under Florida state law, counsel can be appointed only in a capital offense (death penalty case). Gideon represented himself, was convicted, and was sentenced to five years in prison. He then filed a writ of certiorari (petition of appeal) to the Supreme Court of the United States asking for a case review. The court granted Gideon's request and appointed Abe Fortas to represent him.

Issue: Did the state of Florida violated Gideon's Sixth Amendment right to counsel, made applicable to the states by the 14th Amendment by not providing him with the assistance of counsel for his criminal defense?

Who would you rule for and why?

Case 4: Miranda v Arizona

Facts: Ernesto Miranda was convicted of rape and kidnapping. His conviction was based in part on incriminating statements he made to the police while they interrogated him. At no time during the questioning did the police inform Miranda that he did not have to talk to them or that he had the right to a lawyer when being questioned by police.

Issue: Did the state of Arizona violate the constitutional rights of Miranda under the Fifth, Sixth, and 14th Amendments when they interrogated him without advising him of his constitutional right to remain silent?

Who would you rule for and why?

Defending the Warren Court

Imagine that the year is 1968 and you are Justice Earl Warren. As Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, you are the most visible, and therefore easiest to criticize of all nine justices. Recently, there has been a tremendous outcry against your decisions. Conservatives and Republicans are claiming that you are handicapping the police and putting criminals back on the streets. Billboards have begun to appear that are calling for your impeachment. Republican office-seekers are hammering away on this issue and are claiming that the Supreme Court (and the Democratic Party) is anti-white, soft on crime and against God. President Johnson has suggested that you write an open letter to be published in every major newspaper across the country defending the Court's decisions. In this letter, you will address the three claims levied against you (anti-white, soft on crime, against God) by....

1. Citing specific cases you ruled on
2. Explaining how specific aspects of the Constitution – the number and the “right” -were being broken
3. Justifying how judicial activism is a part of the checks and balances in our government, and it would be dangerous if the Court WERE NOT ALLOWED to exercise this power.

Watergate/Nixon Presidency

- ### 1. Why is Watergate an important historical event?

2. What do you think the impact of Watergate was on how the public perceives the presidency and politicians?

3. Do you think Nixon's actions were much different from other politicians?

4. What role did the Supreme Court's decision in *U.S. v. Nixon* play in Nixon's decision to resign as president?

5. What were Nixon's foreign policy accomplishments as president (think USSR & China).

6. Which event was more significant in shaping modern America, the Watergate scandal or Détente with the USSR?

EXIT QUESTION: *HOW DID THE WATERGATE INCIDENT DECREASE THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT?*

[illegible]